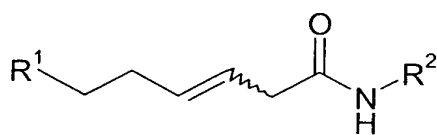
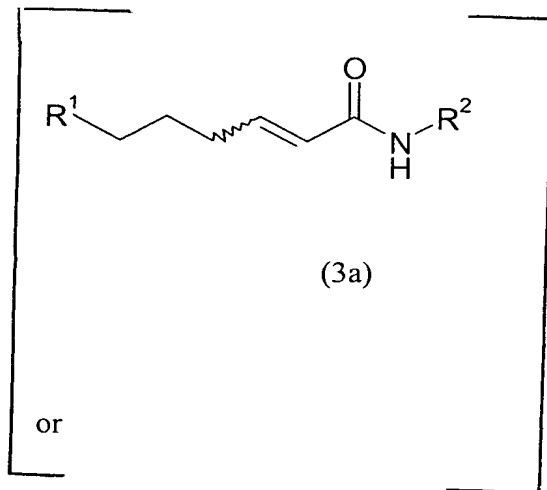


**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently Amended) Use A method of providing or enhancing a sensorial mouth perception impression of heat by adding to a composition of an alkenecarboxylic acid *N*-alkylamide of the formula



(3b)

or of a mixture of two or more compounds of the formula [(3a) and/or] (3b),  
wherein, in each case

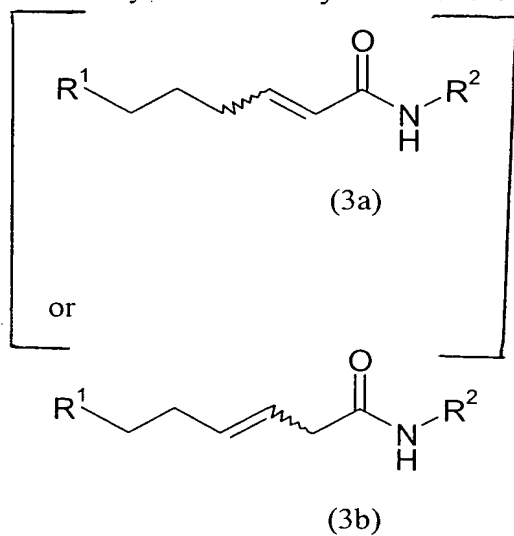
$R^1$  represents an alkyl radical, and

$R^2$  represents a lower alkyl radical,

as (i) a piquant substance and/or (ii) for generating a sensation of heat on consumption, regardless of the temperature of the alkenecarboxylic acid *N*-alkylamide, and/or (iii) for intensifying the flavour of ethanol and/or (iv) for imitating the flavour of ethanol and/or (v) for

inducing salivation.

2. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to claim 1 in a formulation for nutrition or consumption for pleasure.
3. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to claim 1 [or 2] in a formulation for oral hygiene.
4. (Currently Amended) Formulation for nutrition, oral hygiene or consumption for pleasure or cosmetic or dermatological formulation, comprising an active amount of an alkenecarboxylic acid N-alkylamide of the formula



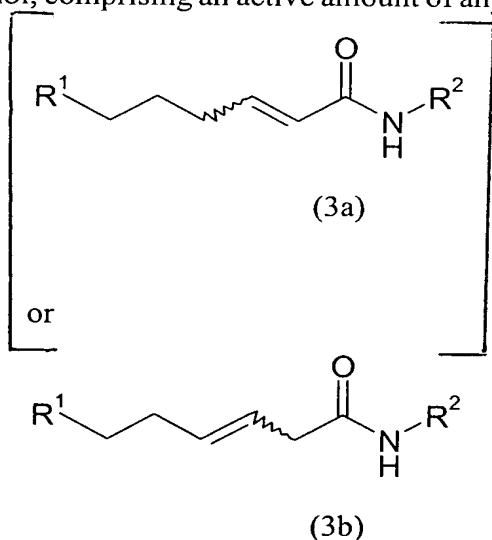
or of a mixture of two or more compounds of the formula (3a) [and/or (3b)],  
wherein, in each case

R<sup>1</sup> represents an alkyl radical

and

R<sup>2</sup> represents a lower alkyl radical.

5. (Original) Formulation according to claim 4, comprising at least one further piquant-tasting and/or heat sensation-generating and/or salivation-inducing substance.
6. (Currently Amended) Formulation according to claim 4 [or 5], comprising at least one piquant-tasting and/or salivation-inducing plant extract.
7. (Currently Amended) Formulation according to claim 4 [one of claims 4 to 6], comprising at least one substance which causes a physiological cooling action.
8. (Currently Amended) Formulation according to claim 4 [one of claims 4 to 7] in the form of semi-finished goods.
9. (Currently Amended) Formulation according to [at least one of claims] claim 4 [to 8] in the form of odoriferous, aroma or flavouring substance compositions or a seasoning mixture.
10. (Currently Amended) Formulation having a flavour reminiscent of the flavour of ethanol, comprising an active amount of an alkenecarboxylic acid *N*-alkylamide of the formula



or of a mixture of two or more compounds of the formula (3a) [and/or (3b)],  
wherein, in each case

$R^1$  represents an alkyl radical

and

$R^2$  represents a lower alkyl radical,

as (i) a piquant substance and/or (ii) for generating a sensation of heat on consumption, regardless of the temperature of the alkenecarboxylic acid *N*-alkylamide, and/or (iii) for intensifying the flavour of ethanol and/or (iv) for imitating the flavour of ethanol and/or (v) for inducing salivation, and optionally an active amount (i) of a further piquant-tasting and/or heat-generating and/or salivation-inducing substance and/or (ii) of a piquant-tasting and/or salivation-inducing plant extract.

11. (Original) Formulation according to claim 10, wherein the flavour reminiscent of the flavour of ethanol is largely determined by the amount of alkenecarboxylic acid *N*-alkylamide(s).

12. (Currently Amended) Formulation according to claim 10 [or 11], wherein ethanol is present at most in an amount of 0.5 wt.%, based on the total weight of the formulation.

13. (Cancel)

14. (New) A method according to one of claim 1 wherein:

$R^1$  denotes ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, and

$R^2$  denotes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 2-propyl, cyclopropyl, butyl, 2-butyl, 3-methylpropyl, cyclobutyl, 1- or 2-methylcyclopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, cyclopentyl or 1-, 2- or 3-methylcyclobutyl.

15. (New) A formulation according to claim 10, wherein:

$R^1$  denotes propyl, and

In the Application of:

Jakob LEY et al.

Serial No.: New Application

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$R^2$  denotes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 2-propyl, cyclopropyl, butyl, 2-butyl, 3-methylpropyl, cyclobutyl, 1- or 2-methylcyclopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, cyclopentyl or 1-, 2- or 3-methylcyclobutyl, or

$R^1$  denotes ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, and

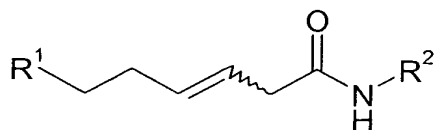
$R^2$  denotes ethyl or cyclopropyl.

16. (New) A method according to claim 14, wherein:

$R^1$  denotes propyl and  $R^2$  denotes ethyl, or

$R^1$  denotes propyl and  $R^2$  denotes cyclopropyl.

17. (New) Compound of the formula (3b)



(3b)

wherein  $R^1$  represents an alkyl radical, and  $R^2$  represents a lower alkyl radical, with the proviso that said compound is not 3*E*-decanoic acid *N*-isobutylamide.

18. (New) Compound according to claim 16, wherein

$R^1$  denotes ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, and

$R^2$  denotes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 2-propyl, cyclopropyl, butyl, 2-butyl, 3-methylpropyl, cyclobutyl, 1- or 2-methylcyclopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, cyclopentyl or 1-, 2- or 3-methylcyclobutyl.

In the Application of:

Jakob LEY et al.

Serial No.: New Application

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19. (New) Compound according to claim 17, wherein

$R^1$  denotes propyl, and

$R^2$  denotes methyl, ethyl, propyl, 2-propyl, cyclopropyl, butyl, 2-butyl, 3-methylpropyl, cyclobutyl, 1- or 2-methylcyclopropyl, 2-methylpropyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, cyclopentyl or 1-, 2- or 3-methylcyclobutyl, or

$R^1$  denotes ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl,

$R^2$  denotes ethyl or cyclopropyl.

20. (New) Compound according to one of claim 17, wherein

$R^1$  denotes propyl and  $R^2$  denotes ethyl, or

$R^1$  denotes propyl and  $R^2$  denotes cyclopropyl.